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ABSTRACT

The Rutherford B. Hayes Library opened in 1916, when the building in Fremont, Ohio was dedicated as the first presidential library and museum. The library's original purpose was to preserve the 12,000 volume personal library of President Hayes along with archival material from his careers in law, the military, and politics. This was a radical idea at the time; no previous presidential papers had been gathered in one location or made available to the general public. The library has grown from a small eclectic collection to an important repository of the Gilded Age, a period in American history from the Civil War to the beginning of World War I. It is administered by the Hayes Foundation and jointly funded by the Foundation and the Ohio State Legislature. The library/museum building has undergone two major expansions to adequately house its collections. Since 1937, there have been four directors of research, and each director has promoted the library's development. In 1984, two librarians were hired to solely manage library services. This paper discusses the growth of the library through the years, particularly the scope of the collections, finding aids, and the increase in patron use of collections and services. (Contains 88 references.) (Author/MES)

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RUTHERFORD B. HAYES PRESIDENTIAL CENTER LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES: PATRON USE OF COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES

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A Master's Research Paper submitted to the
Kent State University School of Library
and Information Science
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree Master of Library Science

by

Myrna J. Grove

May, 1999

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ABSTRACT

The Rutherford B. Hayes Library first opened in 1916 when the grey Ohio sandstone building in Fremont, Ohio was dedicated as the first presidential library and museum. The library's original purpose was to preserve the 12,000 volume personal library of President Hayes along with archival material from his careers in law, the military, and politics. A radical idea at the time, no previous presidential papers had been gathered in one location or made available to the general public.

The library has grown from a small eclectic collection to an important repository of the Gilded Age, a period in American history from the Civil War to the beginning of World War I. It is administered by the Hayes Foundation and jointly funded by the Foundation and the Ohio State Legislature. The library/museum building has undergone two major expansions to adequately house its collections. Since 1937, there have been four directors of research, and each director has promoted the library's development. In 1984, two MLS-degree librarians were hired to solely manage library services.

This paper discusses the growth of the library through the years, particularly the scope of the collections, finding aids, and the increase in patron use of collections and services.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Spiegel Grove in Fremont, Ohio, is the home of the nation's oldest presidential library and museum, the Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center and Archives. The library stands on a twenty-five acre wooded site next to the Victorian mansion of the Hayes family. The Hayes Library is the only accessible library dedicated to a nineteenth century president, and the only presidential library supported solely by a combination of private and state funds (Bridges 1991).

Opened in 1916, the project, with no previous model, was a joint endeavor by Col. Webb C. Hayes, second son of President Hayes, and the Ohio Historical Society. The library evolved naturally because of President Hayes's long association with books and libraries and because of Col. Webb C. Hayes's wish to establish a memorial to his parents. Colonel Hayes had served as his father's private secretary during the President's political career (Davison 1991). The library's original purpose was to preserve the 12,000-volume personal library of President Hayes along with archival material from his careers in law, the military and politics. Rutherford B. Hayes practiced law in Ohio (1845-1861), served four years as an officer in the Civil War (1861-1865), was elected three times as Governor of Ohio (1868-1872, 1876-1877), and served one term as President of the United States (1877-1881). The library's collections also reflect his personal life and scholarly interests (Marchman 1988).

A radical idea at the time, no previous President's papers had been gathered in one location or been made available to the general public. The Hayes Library has served as an example for the succeeding federally-supported and administered presidential libraries, beginning with the library of Franklin D. Roosevelt, which was opened officially in 1941 (Davison 1991).

Since its beginnings as a local historical site, the library has increased its visibility

in the state and in the nation. Starting as a small eclectic collection, emphasizing manuscripts and material related to the Hayes family, the collections have grown into an important repository for the Gilded Age. This dynamic period of American history, from 1865-1917, involved many political, technological, and social changes (Bridges 1991).

The classic grey Ohio sandstone building has undergone two expansions over the years in order to house the growing number of collections. In only six years, the structure proved to be too crowded, and Col. Webb C. Hayes financed an annex in 1922. In 1968, two more wings were added, increasing the building's size to over 53,000 square feet. This expansion provided a two-story museum and refurbished space for the library (Smith 1997).

The year 1937 was a pivotal one for the Hayes Library. The center hired its first director of research and issued its first annual report. Prior to this time, the library had few outside visitors, and the role of staff was primarily to catalog and privately care for the Hayes papers. After 1937, acquisitions and collections began to expand to additional topics, and suitable collections were actively sought (Culbertson 1991).

Another pivotal year was 1984 when the center hired two MLS-degree librarians to oversee organization of the collections, provide reference services to patrons, and promote the library in general. From this date, patron awareness and use of the library collections gradually increased, especially in the areas of local history and genealogy. (Culbertson 1991).

In the early years, the library emphasized acquiring and preserving materials related to the Hayes family. The library currently houses more than one million pages of documents from the Hayes presidency, and it has special collections ranging from Great Lakes shipping, Negro history, and political cartoons to the game of croquet (Smith 1997). In the future, the library hopes to continue seeking manuscripts and artifacts that enhance understanding of the Gilded Age.

In 1997, the Ohio Department of Education awarded an $80,865 grant so that the presidential library records could become automated. Bowling Green State University, assisted by Kent State University students, will oversee the conversion of 60,000 Hayes Library records online. According to the Hayes Center newsletter, The Statesman, when the online conversion is completed in two years, users will gain access to the Hayes Library catalog via OhioLINK, the statewide network of academic libraries (Madrzykowski 1997).

Statement of the Problem

The Hayes Library is currently eighty-three years old, having reclarified in 1985 its mission as a repository of the Gilded Age in American history (Bridges 1991). In light of its significance as the first presidential library and its importance as a research center for the latter part of the nineteenth century, it would be meaningful to draw together information about patron awareness and use of the library's collections and services, particularly how they have increased since 1984 under the guidance of two MLS-degree librarians. Though there have been books written about President Hayes and the Gilded Age, there has not been a study of patron usage of Hayes Library collections and services, and how the library fulfills its role as a Presidential archival and research center.

Increases in patron use of materials will continue to grow as the library's resources are converted to an online catalog accessible through OhioLINK. As researchers link up to the catalog from their school or home computers, even more persons will become aware of the vast resources to be found in the Hayes Library collections.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this paper is to record the history of library service at the Hayes Presidential Center Library and Archives, particularly noting the increase in use of

collections and services since the employment of professional MLS-degree librarians who provide access to materials and respond to various research queries.

Definition of Terms

Gilded Age - Phrase coined by Mark Twain to describe the latter part of the nineteenth century in American history. The architecture and style of the period was characterized by ornateness.

Hayes Library - Official name is Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center Library and Archives. The Hayes Presidential Center includes all of the buildings and grounds on the twenty-five acre state park in Fremont, Ohio. The Hayes Library/Museum is one of the buildings.

MLS - Master of Library Science, a college graduate-level degree in library and/or library and information science granted by an ALA-accredited program.

OhioLINK - The statewide network of academic library catalogs accessible via the Internet.

Limitations of the Study

Initially, there was not a separate, librarian staff position at the Hayes Library, and only scholarly use of the library was encouraged. This may have had an effect on patron access to records. Also, library user statistics are not available for the years prior to 1938 or the years 1948-1959. The study is limited to the papers and statistics available onsite at the Hayes Library in Fremont, Ohio.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Presidential Libraries

The Hayes Presidential Center Library and Archives is not part of the federal presidential library system overseen by the National Archives and Records Administration. Even so, I sought information about these libraries because of their common purpose and distribution of services. The federal system, composed of ten libraries and one presidential project, was begun by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1939 when he made plans to donate his personal and presidential papers to the federal government after constructing his library with private funds. He then asked the National Archives, a government agency established in 1934, to take custody of his papers and historical materials and to administer the library.

The core mission of presidential libraries is to preserve and make available the records of their holdings. At the same time, the libraries honor former presidents and the nation's highest office. Presidential libraries serve as platforms and outlets for programs about former United States Presidents and their interests and achievements (Thompson 1995). The libraries are not only repositories for presidential papers, but they hold documents and objects related to the lives and careers of presidents which help explain the political and social conditions of particular eras (Veit 1987). For instance, at his library's dedication, Lyndon B. Johnson hoped that future visitors would see his administration in perspective and comprehend "what this nation tried to do in an eventful period of its history" (Wolff 1989, 53).

Acquisitions for presidential libraries are sought in many forms, with the emphasis on content. Books are not the chief component that they are in traditional libraries. Holdings may include manuscripts such as personal papers, federal records, and presidential records. Audiovisual items include still pictures, film, video tape, audio

tape, and audio discs. Other items are oral histories, books, serials, microform, and museum objects (Smith 1997).

Holdings may be solicited from family and friends, as well as political, governmental, and social associates of a president (Veit 1987). In addition, papers of former first ladies are also deeded to presidential library collections along with those of their husbands (Thompson 1995). In 1971, thirty years after the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum in Hyde Park, New York was first opened, two wings in memory of his wife, Eleanor Roosevelt, were added. This made the Roosevelt Library the only presidential library with an entire section devoted to a first lady (National Archives 1998).

Presidential Papers: Private or Public?

H. G. Jones (1975), a past president of the Society of American Archivists, has been one of the leading critics of private ownership of presidential papers. Beginning with George Washington, past presidents, particularly from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, toted off their presidential records and kept them as private property, thus establishing a precedent and closing the papers from public view. However, at the time, there was no governmental program to organize and care for them. In 1916, former President William Howard Taft said that individual ownership of presidential files might cause the federal government the loss of documents bearing the history of an administration (Wolff 1989). Franklin Roosevelt was one of the first to consider his presidential materials as the people's record (Jones 1975).

In order to retrieve the records of early presidents, the federal government had to purchase them from private collections or from former presidents and their estates. These collections were acquired with great effort and at considerable public expense (O'Neill 1973). For example, Congress appropriated a total of $45,000 to buy the papers of George Washington. Part of Jefferson's papers were purchased from his executor for $20,000. And, Dolley Madison received $65,000 for her husband's

papers (Wolff 1989).

Initially, the purchased papers were handled by the State Department, but, in 1903, the Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress began to take possession of them. Papers of some past presidents were partially or entirely lost. Those of William Henry Harrison, Andrew Jackson, and John Tyler were ruined by fire. Chester A. Arthur destroyed most of his own manuscripts. Sons of Millard Fillmore and Abraham Lincoln destroyed sections of their fathers' papers (Wolff 1989). Today, the Library of Congress houses partial collections of twenty-three presidents from George Washington to Calvin Coolidge (Davison 1991).

One of Franklin D. Roosevelt's aims was to make his papers available to researchers on equal terms and as quickly as possible. FDR envisioned his library not only as a manuscript depository, but as a historical museum. Schick (1989) stated that although FDR never visited the presidential library of Rutherford B. Hayes in Fremont, Ohio, the Hayes Memorial Library served as a model for his own library and museum at Hyde Park. The efforts of FDR started the continuing practice by United States Presidents of privately funding a library and then donating their historical presidential materials to the government. Specifically, FDR donated his materials to the National Archives so they would be preserved and made available (Smith 1997). Thus, the papers of a president were officially preserved intact and, for the first time, placed under public ownership and control (O'Neill 1973).

Roosevelt's project was such a success that Congress passed the Presidential Libraries Act of 1955. This Act authorized the general services administrator of the National Archives to accept land, buildings, equipment, and gifts for the purpose of establishing and operating a presidential archival facility. In 1964, the Office of Presidential Libraries was established as an entity of the National Archives. Its role was to coordinate and administer the policies of presidential libraries (Schick 1989).

The Watergate scandal and resignation of Richard Nixon in the 1970s led to even

more questions about the ownership of presidential papers. Until this time, there was little fear about the intentional destruction of such materials. Congress responded with the Presidential Recordings and Preservation Act of 1974, which granted ownership of presidential papers to the government. Thus, the government took possession of Nixon's presidential materials.

When Whittier College in California offered to house Nixon's presidential papers, Ed Sorel stated that "the time has come for presidential libraries to drop their tax-deductible status, pull themselves up by their own bootstraps, and take their rightful place in the free enterprise of man" (Sorel 1971, 86).

Other laws in 1974, 1978, and 1986 set further guidelines in the establishment of future federally-supported presidential libraries (Davison 1991). The Presidential Records Act of 1978 defined presidential records as materials created or received by a President and his or her staff and advisors in the course of carrying out the duties of the office (Thompson 1995). The 1978 Act forever declared that all presidential papers, beginning with President Reagan's administration, were government property.

The Presidential Libraries Act of 1986 was the end of a six-year battle to limit government funding for presidential libraries. The 1986 Act stated that an endowment of twenty percent of the total cost of a library must be established. Endowment income would then help fund the operation and maintenance of the library. On the federal level, the cost of maintaining the presidential library system had risen steadily from $63,745 in 1955 to $16.2 million for the year 1987 (Wolff 1989). A more recent annual report of the National Archives indicated that the cost of the presidential library system to the government was $25,256,000 (Relyea 1994).

John Berry (1987) feared that the founders of presidential libraries built on private sites would have more say about the purpose and public access to the records than the government. Berry believes that access to records must be kept completely in the neutral hands of professionals in the National Archives. This would insure the nation's

need for a repository containing an administration's entire record, good news and bad.

The Case for a Centralized Library

As early as 1955, members of Congress explored the possibility of creating a central presidential library in Washington, D.C., instead of separate libraries for each president. They thought a complete central library would bring together materials of all past and future presidents instead of having to maintain them at separate libraries. Even a partial central library would satisfy researchers of more than one president who would not have to travel from location to location (Veit 1987).

Some argue that the presidential library system may not be a long-term strategy for maintaining presidential records because it diffuses access to the records (Thompson 1995). Kirkendall (1962) stated that the system promotes undesirable decentralization of manuscript collections. He also added that the presidential libraries use vast sums of money that could otherwise go to the Library of Congress or to state historical societies. On the positive side, Kirkendall said that it is convenient for researchers to find relevant collections in one location, and that library staff members are particularly informed about the historical period covered by their respective libraries.

Bridges stated that some have suggested that presidential libraries are American pyramids, or expensive ego trips where staff "glorify the presidential papers which they control." However, he noted that scholars can find necessary research material in one location with more detail than the Library of Congress could offer. Bridges also suggested that the Library of Congress could not house all the collateral documents of the individuals connected to a president (Bridges 1998, 2).

For similar reasons, Wolff (1989) justified the existence of the presidential library system. First, she said the system provides a means for the preservation and use of presidential papers. Second, it enables the government to acquire archival depositories and equipment and to accumulate valuable federal records outside of the

Washington, D.C., area. And, third, historical and governmental research is stimulated at various locations.

In 1980, Florida Senator Lawton Chiles introduced a bill calling for establishment of a central library to house the records of all presidents whose terms occurred after January 1, 1969, and for whom presidential depositories had not yet been established as of January 20, 1983. At the time, a special study determined that the cost of a centralized library would be three times higher than costs for decentralized ones, and the bill of Senator Chiles failed to pass (Presidential 1980). Those opposed to a centralized library expressed concern that a disaster would cause greater losses, and fewer people would have access to the materials. Also, former presidents might be less willing to make donations to a central library (Wolff 1989).

Expenditures for maintenance of presidential libraries have grown through the years in greater amounts than anticipated by the 1955 Presidential Libraries Act. In the 1980s, members of Congress became apprehensive about these continuous costs and sought ways to halt the increases. As a result, the National Archives and Records Services has developed guidelines for the planning and design of presidential libraries. It regulates the overall size (60,000 to 70,000 square feet), types of spaces, square footage devoted to library functions, and the activities of various departments, in a document called General Requirements for a Presidential Library Building, written by the Office of Presidential Libraries. Since January of 1985, the National Archives cannot accept land or facilities unless there is an ongoing monetary sum for the purpose of maintaining the facility (Veit 1987).

Libraries Serve Researchers

Don Wilson (1991) believes that archivists must move from a role as passive providers of information to actively carrying out our nation's educational responsibilities. Even though the holdings of the National Archives, at extensive locations, are

immense, the overall goal is to preserve our heritage and make it available for use by everyone. Every presidential library has primary source materials created by those who actually participated in or witnessed events of the past.

Archivists desire to make records available to every serious scholar, regardless of his point of view, and they encourage scholars to research and find answers to problems (Kirkendall 1962). Use of presidential libraries is an important indicator of their value. Presidential libraries are used for various reasons by researchers and museum visitors (Veit 1987). Factors that play a role in visits are size of the collection, research potential, research interest in a particular president, date of the library's establishment, kinds of collections, location, finding aids, and staff assistance (Veit 1987).

Visits are recorded in different ways. Each visit by a researcher is credited as a separate person, regardless of whether the person was there once or came for several days in a row. All presidential libraries provide instructions to users about library resources. This includes guidance about research application, research room procedures, access to materials, types of materials held, finding aids, restrictions, citation of historical materials, and copyright provisions (Veit 1987). All of the presidential libraries in the United States have maintained, and most have increased, the number of patrons who have made use of library resources through the years (Smith 1997). An estimated 1.5 million persons visit the nation's ten presidential libraries and museums annually (Hyland 1995).

Don W. Wilson, chief archivist of the United States from 1987 to 1993, believes that presidential libraries evolve through three distinct stages. He stated that during the first ten years, a library solicits collections, catalogs materials, and raises community interest, while visitation levels are high. The second stage, lasting from fifteen to twenty years, is a period dominated by professional research and processing of the more complex collections. The last stage is a time of nostalgia and reexamination of the president and his time period. Research activity subsides, and the library must

reach out with programs to create fresh public awareness (Wilson 1991).

The modern president spews out documents on a scale no nineteenth century president could have imagined (Thompson 1995). The increased use of computers in recent administrations, beginning with President Carter, poses challenges to libraries such as how to manage original records in electronic form and how to index and catalog records in online catalogs. President Clinton declared the goal that the national government would put its public records, databases, libraries, and educational materials online for greater public access (Thompson 1995). There is already an established plan to use computers in presidential libraries for the preparation of finding aids with uniform subject descriptors, eventually linking all these libraries through a central database called PRESNET (Schick 1989). In the future, presidential libraries may be electronically integrated into a larger federal information system (Relyea 1994).

Presidential libraries serve several needs. Their documents help us understand modern American government and issues. The ten presidential libraries and the Nixon Presidential Materials staff maintain over 250 million pages of textual materials; five million photographs; 13.5 million feet of motion picture film; 68,000 hours of disc, audio tape, and video tape recordings; and 280,000 museum objects. These holdings help make each library a rich resource of information. In addition, each library offers a variety of public programming designed to give visitors a better understanding of the American presidency and the American political system (National Archives 1998). The libraries play a vital role in meeting the needs of scholars, the general public, and the presidents themselves (O'Neill 1962).

In the 21st century, the creation of a single archival facility for presidential papers may again be pursued. For the time being, however, former presidents will continue to establish separate library facilities at various locations in the United States for use by students, scholars, historians, teachers, and others (Relyea 1994).

III. METHODOLOGY

Only limited historical information has been written about the Hayes Presidential Library, and these writings have been only a small part of longer reports concerning the Hayes Presidential Center. There have been books written about the life and political career of Rutherford B. Hayes. Most articles tell about the founding of the Hayes Library, but do not cover the library's increasing patron use of collections and services, nor do they bring such information up to the present day. The study employed historical and case study methodologies.

Primary sources included annual reports, newsletters, newspaper clippings, statistical reports, and pamphlets. Discussions and interviews with current staff members were conducted to answer questions about the library's growth in patron use of collections and services. Observations of current library services and a tour of the collections provided an additional primary source of information.

Secondary sources included biographical accounts, historical journals, archival files about the library's history, and current books, writings, and magazine articles about presidential libraries in the United States.

Pertinent information was gathered and organized on notecards and in folders under distinct headings such as "Mission/Goals," "Library Staff," "Patron Statistics," and "Library Collections." From these categories, I evaluated information, selected relevant material, and developed it into a narrative historical account of the library's ongoing increase in the use of collections and services to patrons, making some comparisons between the library's earlier days and the present.

IV. HISTORY OF THE LIBRARY
Collections and Patronage

Speigel Grove is the former estate of Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States. Located thirty miles east of Toledo in the northern part of Ohio, the twenty-five acres of wooded grounds in Fremont were deeded by the Hayes family to the state of Ohio in 1910. The purpose of the gift was to establish a library and museum as a memorial to Rutherford B. Hayes and his wife, Lucy Webb Hayes. One main goal stated in the deeds was the erection of a fireproof building to be used as a reference library and museum to preserve the papers, the extensive personal library, and personal effects left by the late Rutherford B. Hayes (Smith 1980).

After many years of effort, the state of Ohio agreed to build the facility in 1912, and ground was broken for the new library and museum. The Hayes Library and Museum was completed and officially opened to the public on Memorial Day in 1916. Jointly administered, at first, by the Hayes Foundation and the Ohio Historical Society, the library became the forerunner of the modern presidential library system. As a result, the public gained access to one of the largest and most complete presidential collections known at that time (Smith 1991).

The Hayes Library is the only accessible library dedicated to a nineteenth century president. However, it is not included in the federally-funded presidential library system administered by the National Archives and Records Services (Smith 1980). However, according to Roger D. Bridges, current Director of the Hayes Presidential Center, the ten other presidential libraries in the United States have been modeled in one way or another after the Hayes Library (Bridges 1998).

Besides the Hayes Library and Museum, the grounds of Spiegel Grove also include Hayes's Victorian mansion, carriage house, gardens, the tombs of President

Hayes and his wife, and a public park surrounded by a wrought iron fence. In 1928, members of Congress gave the original White House gates to the center. The gates were incorporated into the six entrances. These features make the Hayes Library and Museum unique among all similar historical locations (Madrzykowski 1996).

Background of Hayes and His Books

In order to understand the establishment of the Hayes Library and its collections, it is necessary to study the man and his interests. Rutherford B. Hayes was a great reader and a man of scholarly tastes. He had a collector's instincts, and he preserved papers from both his public and his private life in an orderly manner (Campbell 1926). During his adult life, he gathered and preserved books on his scholarly interests and on the issues of his time. Chief among Hayes's interests were politics, the presidency, Ohio history, genealogy, and literature (Culbertson 1991). Hayes revered books and writers as a record of our nation's history.

Since his father died several months before his birth in Delaware, Ohio, in 1822, Hayes was encouraged to attend preparatory school, Kenyon College, and Harvard Law School by his uncle, Sardis Birchard, who was a resident of Fremont. As a young man, Hayes carefully selected books for his private library written by the great historians and philosophers of the day, along with the Greek and Latin classics. He also enjoyed reading the works of great poets such as Byron and Scott and the plays of Shakespeare.

When Hayes moved to Cincinnati in 1850 to practice law, he personally heard lectures by Ralph Waldo Emerson on "Nature" and "Instinct and Inspiration." Emerson had been a guest of the local Literary Society. Today, everything written by Emerson is in the Hayes collection, usually in several editions (Garrison 1939). Also, while living in Cincinnati, Hayes met and married the college-educated Lucy Webb.

By 1856, Hayes took special interest in the anti-slavery movement, and this was

reflected in his readings. A short time later, Hayes volunteered for the Civil War, where he was soon commissioned as a major in the Twenty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Hayes was wounded several times, and he distinguished himself as a field commander, rising to the rank of brevet major general (Smith 1983).

While still on active duty, Hayes entered national politics. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives from Ohio's Second District. During his first term in Washington, D.C., Hayes was appointed as a member of the Joint Library Committee. One of his personal goals was to acquire a complete set of books about Ohio. Then, in 1867, while still a Congressman, Hayes won election as Governor of Ohio on the Union Party ticket. After two terms as Ohio's Governor, Hayes returned to the solitude of Spiegel Grove in Fremont, vowing never to return to politics. Soon afterwards, he added a room to his family home to hold his personal library (Schick 1989).

However, in 1875, Hayes was elected as a Republican for an unprecedented third term as Governor of Ohio. Within six months, Hayes was nominated as a candidate for President of the United States on the seventh ballot at the Republican National Convention. After the bitterly disputed election results in November of 1876, Hayes was given the presidency by the margin of one electoral vote.

Rutherford B. Hayes took office during a time of great national upheaval. He occupied the White House for only four years, but his presidency ended the excesses of the Grant era. With his civil service reform, he restored people's confidence in government. He acted in a conciliatory manner toward the southern states. During his administration, Hayes devoted considerable time to the nation's severe economic and monetary problems. Two other areas of concern were Indian relations and foreign affairs. In all his activities, Hayes showed the virtues of the Victorian era including hard work, modesty, sobriety, and integrity (Smith 1983).

While in the White House, Hayes and his wife, Lucy, celebrated their silver wedding

anniversary. Together, they had seven sons and one daughter, five of whom lived to adulthood. They raised their children to show courtesy and rectitude (Smith 1997). Lucy was the first president's wife to be known as the first lady. Also nicknamed Lemonade Lucy, she completely banned the use of alcohol at the White House (Madrzykowski 1996).

Hayes chose not to run for a second presidential term. After his presidency, Hayes delivered numerous speeches and supported many humanitarian causes. He was appointed a trustee to several universities in Ohio. He served as president of the National Prison Association. At the time of his death in 1893, Hayes was acting president of the Ohio Archeaological and Historical Society (Smith 1983).

Core Collections

During his days in Cincinnati, Hayes had met Robert Clarke, a book dealer and publisher. In 1874, Hayes inherited his uncle's estate in Fremont, and he looked forward to a life of scholarly activity. Known for his booklists on Americana, Clarke sold Hayes a significant collection of nearly 4000 volumes and 764 pamphlets for the sum of $8500. In addition to American history, the collection included such topics as Indians, American travel, general historical works, collections of statesmen, and wars from 1754 to1815 (Culbertson 1991).

Throughout his life, Hayes acquired an extensive pamphlet collection of over ten thousand items. Many of the pamphlets dealt with the issues of his presidential administration including political upheaval, economic conditions, immigration, and education. Additional pamphlets were about prison reform, civil service, temperance, and currency.

During his presidential years, Hayes also accumulated a file of news clippings about national events and his administrative policies. The clippings were bound chronologically and in 130 scrapbooks. The file was compiled by White House

secretaries, and most of the clippings, taken from a wide range of newspapers, were dated and titled.

There are over 100,000 pages of writing contained in the Hayes Papers. Before 1860, most of Hayes's correspondence was family-oriented. This includes a series of letters between Hayes and Lucy, dating from 1852. From 1876 onward, the correspondence broadened to a national level, with two-thirds of the papers resulting from the presidential years (Garrison 1939). The papers consist of diaries, notebooks, incoming and outgoing correspondence, government records, military records, business papers, and speeches. The papers date from a letter Hayes wrote at the age of twelve to a letter written just days before his death (Culbertson 1991).

The diaries of Hayes, which span sixty years from 1834 to the time of his death in 1893, are contained in 34 volumes (Marchman and Rodabaugh 1962). In his diary on May 3, 1881, Rutherford B. Hayes wrote that his library was nearing completion, and he must personally begin to catalog his books. He estimated that about 5,000 books could be placed on his library shelves, and he thought he had more than enough to fill them. In fact, at the time of his death, Hayes's library contained over 12,000 volumes (Schick 1989).

Founding and Construction

The vision for creating the Hayes Library began shortly after the death of Rutherford B. Hayes in 1893. Throughout their lives, both Rutherford and his son, Webb C. Hayes, appreciated the importance of history. Webb had served as his father's private secretary during his political career. In March of 1893, an article in the Fremont Daily News advocated that "the state . . . purchase the house and grounds (of Spiegel Grove) for a state memorial building to be used as a library, museum, and park." Five years later, in 1898, all five living children of the former president offered the estate to the Ohio Historical Society. The gift stipulated that the society raise at least $25,000 that same

year in order to establish an ongoing endowment fund to preserve Spiegel Grove. The family also agreed to donate their father's valuable collections if the state erected a suitable building on the estate (Smith 1991).

The president of the Ohio Historical Society, Roeliff Brinkerhoff, reacted very favorably to the request. Brinkerhoff recognized the value of the collections left by President Hayes. In a Confidential Circular dated 1898, he stated that President Hayes was a great reader and a man of scholarly tastes and attainments. Brinkerhoff added that Hayes had acquired the finest library of American history perhaps owned by any private individual, and during his public life, he had preserved all papers and memoranda in an orderly and accessible form. Brinkerhoff appealed to Ohioans, friends of Hayes, and scholars to endorse the proposed project.

Two prominent Ohio citizens did endorse the project, including President William McKinley and Secretary of State, John Sherman. In an 1898 letter from the White House, McKinley stated that "the important collection of books and documents should be saved to the State of Ohio and placed within the reach of all to whom their use will be of great value and inspiration" (Brinkerhoff, 1898, 3). Even with these endorsements, the Ohio Historical Society was unable to raise the money.

Ten years later, between 1909 and 1914, Webb C. Hayes drew up four deeds concerning the Spiegel Grove property. Twenty acres was deeded to the state of Ohio, giving the grantor the right to move the remains of Rutherford and Lucy Hayes from nearby Oakwood Cemetery to interment at Spiegel Grove. The second deed called for the erection of a fireproof building in the form of a reference library and museum to preserve the papers, books, and manuscripts of Rutherford B. Hayes. It also stated that the Ohio Historical Society had to make provisions for the building within three years. The third deed insured that the estate would become a memorial to the former president. And, the fourth deed provided for the preservation of the Victorian mansion, and included the final five acres of land (Smith 1991).

By 1911, three representatives, including Webb C. Hayes, began promoting a plan for Andrew Carnegie to contribute funds for building the memorial library and museum. The plan called for the library at Spiegel Grove to become the county's main public library. In January of 1911, members of the committee met with Andrew Carnegie in New York, and they received a verbal promise of support. However, subsequent letters to Carnegie were intercepted by his private secretary, and, in 1912, Carnegie finally refused to give funds to the project (Smith 1991).

On May 31, 1911, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, by House Bills No. 566 and No. 616, appropriated $50,000 for the erection of Hayes Commemorative Library and Museum Building on Spiegel Grove (Hayes Foundation 1968). Only $40,000 was to be spent on the building, and $10,000 was designated for improvement of the nearby roads and drives. Webb C. Hayes had hoped for a more expensive building, which was one reason he had pursued Andrew Carnegie. In the end, Webb C. Hayes contributed an amount equal to the state funds in order to construct the building to his desired specifications.

On April 22, 1912, the final plans were approved by a committee which included the historical society's curator and librarian, William Mills. The plans had been submitted by the Columbus firm of Howard & Merriam. The deadline for submission of sealed bids for furnishing materials and labor was August 10, 1912. At first, it was hoped that the cornerstone could be laid in October of 1912, the ninetieth anniversary of President Hayes's birth. Further delays with construction and unpaved roadways postponed the building's completion until the spring of 1916 (Smith 1991).

Dedications and Expansions

On Memorial Day of 1916, the vision and dream were finally realized. Dignitaries from the local, state, and national level gathered at Spiegel Grove to dedicate the nation's first presidential library and museum. According to accounts, 5,000 persons

heard the afternoon speakers, and nearly 10,000 persons passed through park entrances during the day, including thousands of school children.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, represented President Woodrow Wilson at the dedication ceremonies. Many organizations with which Hayes had been associated sent participants. The grey Ohio sandstone building was classic in design with the center portion twelve feet higher than the rest. Broad steps led up to the pillared portico. The first floor measured eighty eight-feet long and forty-five feet wide and featured a rotunda and two adjoining rooms (Smith 1991).

The Hayes collections had to be gathered from various places of storage including the Hayes's residence, the Birchard Public Library, and the Western Reserve Historical Society. When collections were moved to their new home at the Hayes Library, it soon became obvious that the original building was too overcrowded. Just six years after the first building had opened, a library annex was constructed which doubled the building's size and increased space for bookstacks. The annex was funded by Webb C. Hayes, and dedicated on the 100th anniversary of his father's birth, October 4, 1922 (Hayes Foundation 1968).

In 1967, Thad Hurd wrote that the Hayes Library had again far outgrown its quarters and much needed additions were in the planning stages. He expected construction to begin early in 1968. The plans would triple the size of the building as they called for a new wing to the east which would house an auditorium, offices, and museum space, and a new wing to the west would be entirely devoted to the library (Hurd 1967).

Dedication for the new wings was held on October 4, 1968 with Ohio Governor, James Rhodes, and Oregon Senator, Mark Hatfield, as speakers. Webb C. Hayes III, President of the Hayes Foundation, presided over the ceremonies. According to an article in the Lake Front News 8 June 1969, the new wings added 378,498 cubic feet to the structure, bringing total floor space to 53,000 square feet. Total costs for the expansion and renovations, done by Hinkle and Paeth Architects in Fremont, were

$854,000, with funds coming jointly from Ohio's capital improvements program for state memorials and the Hayes Foundation.

The new west wing contained four levels to hold the library's closed stack collections. The original second floor housed the large public reading room. Preparation rooms, offices, and rooms to hold several special collections were housed in the east wing of the second floor. Museum artifacts and an auditorium were located on the first floor and the ground floor (Hayes Foundation 1968).

No major additions to the library/museum building have been made since 1968. Most of the more recent changes have been internal, including movement of various collections and improvements in the public reading room, arrangement of offices, and the location of the museum store (Paff 1999).

Administration and Staffing

The Hayes Library was the first institution to make information about a president and his administration available to both scholars and the public (Bridges 1991). Many changes have taken place over the years during the library's development. These include changes in administration of the center, in duties and number of staff members, in patron access to the collections, and in mission statements. Efforts to increase public awareness of the institution even resulted in two name changes for the library. Another important change was the hiring of professional librarians who concentrated their efforts on the library itself, while a separate director assumed overall duties of the center.

Initially, in 1916, the new building was simply known as the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum. Leadership for administration of the building was provided by the Hayes Foundation, created in 1921 by Webb C. Hayes. He organized the foundation to be a policy and decision-making body directed by a board of trustees whose members would hold their positions for life (Howald 1976).

According to current librarian, Barbara Paff (1998), the early library staff consisted of a group of volunteers who had knowledge and training in the use of Library of Congress subject headings and classification system. These volunteers spent countless hours describing Hayes's collections, arranging them on shelves, and making sure the collections were protected. Occasionally, a visiting scholar would gain access to them.

In a 1926 publication of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, the five Hayes Foundation Board of Trustee members were listed. They included Dr. William O. Thompson, President Emeritus of Ohio State University; Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War; Theodore Burton, congressional representative; John H. Clarke, former Justice of the United States Supreme Court; and Myron T. Herrick, American Ambassador to France. Their duties were "to control the Spiegel Grove property and expend the funds at their discretion in the enrichment of the collection of books, manuscripts, documents, maps, and historical memorial" (Campbell 1926, 1). The board was also given the authority to appoint an advisory council made up of presidents of organizations to which Rutherford B. Hayes had belonged.

The Hayes Library was always a primary focus of the institution and was not just a sideline of the museum. However, before 1935, no mention is made of a professional library staff member. However, in two indexes published in 1935, Mrs. Esther Zink was listed as librarian beneath the officers of the Hayes Foundation and the Board of Trustees. Even though the Hayes collections had by then been cataloged, arranged, and indexed, the trustees saw no duty to serve the general public. Their intention was only to assist the serious research of capable and mature students (Hayes Foundation 1938).

According to the first annual report, the Hayes Foundation (1938) made plans in 1937 to expand as a research organization by forming a fitting policy and hiring a director of research. As a result, Curtis W. Garrison became the library's first director of research, a role he held until 1946. Dr. Garrison had previously worked in the

Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress. Under his leadership, for the first time, the library was considered as a repository for Reconstruction, the period of American history from 1865 to 1900 (Hayes Foundation 1941). Dr. Garrison did not view the library as a large center of research, but as a bibliographical center for the purpose of completing Library of Congress cards on designated materials of historical interest (Augustine 1962).

In 1946, the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum acquired its second director of research, Watt P. Marchman. Marchman's tenure at the library spanned thirty-four years, until he retired in 1980. He had served as librarian and executive secretary of the Florida Historical Society, and his graduate degree was in American history. During his directorship, Marchman worked hard to make the research library an important source of information. He stated that his purpose was to develop a research institution about the late nineteenth century that was accessible for students (Bobbitt 1980).

In 1956, the three library staff members included Watt P. Marchman as director of research, Rose Sberna as assistant librarian, and Ruth Ballenger as manuscripts librarian. Also, in 1956, the library was renamed Rutherford B. Hayes Library. The new designation was meant to clarify the fact that the library was a research institution in American history, not just a memorial (Marchman 1956).

The main task of the books librarian in 1975, besides helping the public, was to reduce the large backlog of books by typing thousands of catalog cards and to supervise interlibrary loans. At the time, the library staff included Watt P. Marchman as manager, director, and librarian. There was also a separate books librarian, a manuscripts librarian, a special collections librarian, and a part time library typist, none of whom had library degrees (Lawry 1974). From 1946 to 1980, the entire staff at the Hayes site had grown from four full-time and two part-time positions to twenty-six staff members (Marchman 1975).

Before Marchman's retirement, the first Hayes librarian with an MLS degree,

Roberta Hudson, was hired in 1979 to oversee the library. Hudson received her degree from Case Western Reserve University where she trained as an archivist. Besides assisting patrons, especially in genealogy searches, her duties were to buy and catalog books (Daubel 1982).

In 1980, the board of trustees appointed Leslie H. Fishel, Jr., as the third person to be director of research. Previously a trustee of the Hayes Foundation and Historical Society and past president of Heidelberg College in Tiffin, Fishel assumed leadership after Marchman stepped down (White 1980). Fishel (1981) announced yet a third name change for the institution. Beginning in 1981, the grounds and buildings became known collectively as The Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center. The library itself was the Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Library and Archives.

This name change placed more emphasis on programming and greater public awareness. The Hayes Library officially became a major resource for study of the Gilded Age. The goal of the center in 1983 was to become known on a national basis. At the same time, the board of trustees reorganized, and the Hayes Foundation combined with the Hayes Historical Society. It was stipulated that the Hayes Foundation would meet twice a year and be responsible for the fulfillment of the center's stated goals and objectives. Three of the current board members are direct descendents of President Hayes (Daubel 1993).

Fishel established an organizational chart of staff in 1981. As director, he was in charge of the entire center with six divisions under him. Two of those divisions were the librarian and the manuscripts curator. Thus, Fishel's responsibilities were not solely directed to the library (Fishel 1981).

When Roberta Hudson resigned as librarian in 1984, the library position was filled jointly by two part-time librarians. Rebecca Hill received her MLS degree from the University of Michigan. In the immediate past, she had served as reference and genealogy librarian at the public library in Tiffin. Barbara Paff received her MLS

degree from the University of Maryland, and she spent ten years as head of catalog management at Iowa State University. Together, the two new librarians planned to share the head librarian responsibilities (Daubel 1984).

The arrival of two professional librarians brought about changes. Office space was created for them on one side of the public reading room by rearranging bookshelves and removing infrequently-used materials. The librarians started by cataloging a backlog of books, evaluating the collections, and improving operational procedures (Fishel 1985).

The 1986 Organizational Chart of the Rutherford B. Hayes Center added the position, head of research. Reporting to the head of research were the two head librarians, an archivist, a conservator, and the head of photographic resources. Library technical assistants and a reference librarian, added in 1986, were responsible to the head librarians (Fishel 1986).

Since 1988, Roger D. Bridges has served as Director of the Hayes Presidential Center. Previously a state historian in Illinois, his duties include overseeing the Hayes Center's maintenance, finances, operations, and planning. The most recent Organizational Chart in 1998 lists four main divisions under the director including history and education. Directly responsible to Bridges are the head staff positions of the library, manuscripts, museum, photograph resources, and education and interpretation. Directly in line under the library are the library assistants and library clerk. Manuscripts and photograph resources staff are considered separate, even though they process and work with library materials. Other main divisions currently under the director are administrative services, buildings and grounds, and the development office (Bridges 1998).

In 1993-94, the library staff experienced cutbacks. Because of this, the two head librarians spent much of their time training volunteers to assist with reference services and support tasks (Bridges 1995). From August 1, 1993, to May 7, 1994, the library

itself was actually closed on Saturdays due to reductions in state funding. After passage of a state budget corrections bill, both funding and two library assistant staff positions were restored (Daubel 1994).

The most recent job descriptions for library staff, dated March of 1990, are found in the current policy manual. These positions include the head librarian, the library clerk, and the library technical assistant. Since there are now additional library personnel, the manual is not completely up-to-date. In reality, there are presently two MLS-degree co-head librarians who share one full-time position and four part-time staff assistants who each work three days a week processing books, retrieving and reshelving materials, and answering reference questions (Paff 1999). And, many volunteers continue to supplement staff, particularly with indexing projects, postcard processing, and work on manuscript collections (Paff and Hill 1991).

Today, there are seventeen professional staff positions listed on the Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center website (www.rbhayes.org). Among these are those of the two head librarians. Their talents and tasks differ somewhat as they share management of the research library. Rebecca Hill oversees library computers, internet, e-mail, the genealogy collection, and she organizes volunteer support as well. Barbara Paff supervises acquisitions and cataloging. Two other library-related staff also report directly to the head of history and education. They are Gilbert Gonzalez as head of photographic resources and Nan Card as curator of manuscripts. Nan Card acquires, arranges, and describes manuscripts for patron access (Gonzalez 1998).

Growth, Location, and Arrangement of Collections

The research center currently covers the entire second floor and four stack levels in the building's west wing. The main reference area is conveniently situated on the second floor in the original building (Smith 1980). The reading room occupies 2800

square feet, and each level of the stacks occupies 3600 square feet for a total of 14,400 square feet. Overall, the reading room and the closed stacks cover 17,200 square feet (Paff 1998).

The reading room on the second floor is open to the public, and it contains mainly genealogical and reference materials and finding aids for patrons. All of the collections are noncirculating, and they must be used in the library. The closed stacks are contained on four separate levels where the temperature and humidity are climate-controlled. The first level of closed stacks houses periodicals, alphabetized by title, and special collections. The second level of closed stacks contains books about the Gilded Age. It also has the Hayes genealogy collection, family photographs, and scrapbooks. The third level houses historical manuscripts and archives. The fourth level has an extensive Ohio newspaper collection plus a few newspapers from other states. These newspapers are either stored in wrapped, bound issues, or they are on microfilm. Some library materials are merely shelved. Others are preserved in slip-cases or stored in Hollinger boxes, acid-free folders, and brown paper wrappings (Paff 1998).

In a 1937-38 report, it was confirmed that the Hayes Foundation and the state had arranged, cataloged, and indexed the books, correspondence, papers, and pamphlets of former President Hayes. Indexes were published in 1935 for both the letters and papers of Hayes and for his pamphlets and periodicals. At the time, the collection policy was very broad, and the library was interested in any manuscript which touched the time period of Hayes's life (Hayes Foundation 1938).

Originally, the Hayes collection had 12,000 book volumes, including the Americana collection acquired from Robert Clarke. The Hayes Papers also included thirty-four volumes of diaries, 5000 letters written by Hayes, 60,000 letters received by him, 2500 pieces of messages and speeches, Civil War papers, 300 volumes of letterbooks, notebooks, appointment records, scrapbooks, newspaper clippings, and Hayes

family photographs (Smith 1991). Many of the Hayes manuscripts are available in transcription, including his correspondence, diaries, and speeches (Gonzalez 1998).

Additional Hayes manuscripts are made up of Hayes family papers. The largest is 7500 pieces of correspondence belonging to Lucy Webb Hayes. Others are 4000 pieces from Sardis Birchard, a Fremont merchant and Hayes's uncle, and the papers of Col. Webb C. Hayes and his wife.

The Index and List of the Letters and Papers of Rutherford Birchard Hayes from the 1930s included 15,000 books covering Americana, literature, state and national government publications, and works on the Hayes period. Besides the Hayes letters and papers mentioned previously, there were between 9,000 and 10,000 pamphlets.

Near the end of his life, President Hayes himself began to arrange his family's manuscripts in alphabetical order. In the 1930s, the Hayes Foundation commissioned the Remington Rand Corporation to index the Hayes Papers. The indexing was done under subject headings, which did not prove to be very useful (Smith 1983).

By 1937, the goal of the Hayes Library was to provide research materials primarily on American history from 1865 to the 1890s, or to 1900 for national affairs, and on Ohio history back to 1840. The library also preserved records relating to Sandusky Valley and Northwest Ohio. A book purchasing policy was defined to match these goals with particular effort toward expanding the reference and bibliographic collections in the reading room. A specific aim was to add volumes to the sets of county history books (Hayes Foundation 1941).

Watt P. Marchman, a serious history scholar himself, devoted his thirty-four years as director of research to traveling widely in search of materials appropriate to the library. More than anyone else, his efforts influenced the philosophy and direction of the collections, as he sought papers and photographs representing the nineteenth century (Bobbitt 1980).

Marchman stated that when he became director in 1946, the library had virtually no

finding aids, and the collections were largely unknown and unused. In the 1940s, the Hayes Papers were arranged alphabetically, microfilmed, and then rearranged chronologically so that there would be two methods of access (Lawry 1974).

The library's collections had grown to 30,000 volumes and 400,000 manuscripts, as quoted in the Fremont News-Messenger 4 October 1950. Hayes's personal books were kept separately from other books added to the library. Until 1984, Hayes's book collection was kept in glass-enclosed, locked cases on the first floor of the original library (Daubel 1984).

By 1956, all the library's materials, including those added each year, were listed in the National Union Catalog at the Library of Congress. They were also listed in the regional catalogs at Western Reserve University and Ohio State University. The bibliographic information was arranged in two files by Library of Congress classification and by author.

The goal for the manuscripts acquisitions in 1956 was to acquire a well-rounded collection which interpreted people associated with President Hayes and which explained events and interests identified with Hayes. The letter collection policy was a continuous search for originals or copies of letters from President Hayes to his contemporaries. Copies of his papers as Ohio's governor and his records in the National Archives were obtained on microfilm. These included important newspapers during the Hayes era (Marchman 1956).

Total manuscripts in the collections by 1967 numbered 750,000 pieces. Some papers related to the Civil War and included muster rolls, diaries, and letters written by soldiers. All the manuscripts were filed and indexed on cards in a name index catalog. Whenever a name was mentioned, there was a catalog card to refer to it. Anything written by Hayes himself was indexed on a blue card (Lawry 1974).

The largest manuscript collection obtained by 1962, besides that of Hayes, was the correspondence and business papers of Arthur L. Conger, an Akron resident who was

a prominent manufacturer and also chairman of the Republican state committee. The manuscripts provide a good source for Ohio's political and industrial development.

Other significant manuscript collections were those of William K. Rogers, a law partner of Hayes, 3018 pieces; Robinson Locke, editor of the Toledo Blade, 3000 pieces; George William Curtis, editor of Harpers Weekly, 279 pieces; Benjamin H. Bristow, Secretary of Treasury under Grant, 182 pieces; and Harriet Beecher Stowe, writer, 68 pieces (Marchman and Rodabaugh).

In addition, there are significant newspaper, map, and photographic collections. The newspaper collection includes fifty-two Ohio newspapers and forty newspapers from other states. The Hayes Library sponsored the microfilming of the Fremont Journal, a weekly newpaper published from 1859 to 1904. A fairly large map collection of 250 atlases primarily emphasizes Ohio counties (Bemis 1967). A growing picture collection represents not only the Hayes family, but historic occasions and regional disasters. Pictures have been placed in order, indexed, and made available for viewing (Howald 1976).

By 1974, the collection policy encompassed a wider area. Director Watt P. Marchman stated that the library staff was interested in everything which pertained to President Hayes's life and career and to anything related to his family, friends, and colleagues. The library was also interested in adding materials to the topics of its special collections.

There were several methods used to acquire collections. Besides relying on dealers to locate appropriate materials at auctions, the staff consulted book catalogs, bibliographies, and book reviews. Staff also solicited individuals and organizations to donate collections (Fishel 1983).

Marchman's project at his retirement in 1980 was to work on indexing the diaries, notes, and commonplace books of President Hayes. Working in ten year segments, Marchman planned to fill in diary gaps with correspondence and newspaper clippings.

His purpose was to allow scholars and historians access to the material (Lawry 1974).

Card catalogs take up a large space at one end of the current reading room. According to librarian Barbara Paff, one card catalog gives name access to all correspondence involving President Hayes and members of his family. All other published library holdings are contained in a general catalog, with access by title, author, and subject. Collections are shelved according to the Library of Congress classification scheme. Standard cataloging was used for trade publications, typescript family histories, and local history items. Cataloging was basically consistent with AACR2 and Library of Congress cataloging practices, with minimal physical description. All standard access points were provided. Detailed cataloging was used for items which are not replaceable and are especially valuable, such as autographed or rare books. All LC copy was carefully examined for accuracy and changed or completed as needed.

In 1975, the curator of manuscripts undertook a project to put the Hayes Papers on microfilm. The project took from 1975 to 1982 to complete. Curator Thomas A. Smith said that microfilming the presidential papers was a proud accomplishment. The collection covers 300 rolls and was made available for sale to libraries and educational institutions (Daubel 1982).

With the advent of new director Leslie H. Fishel, in 1980, the library worked to refine its collection policies, clarify its purchasing procedures, and review the shelf list of library books (Fishel 1981). Also, a newspaper collection policy was adopted in 1982 in order to weed the collection of many volumes from the 1880s which did not fit the library's goals (Daubel 1983).

Fishel established a committee to investigate the idea of the Hayes Center becoming a major resource for study of the Gilded Age. Since much of the library's materials already reflected that era, he stated that the library was more than halfway to having a Gilded Age emphasis. He added that national reputations are based on a carefully planned series of activities. In 1983, the center's collections had grown to one million

manuscripts, 70,000 volumes, and 50,000 photographs (Fishel 1984).

In 1985, the Hayes Presidential Center Board of Trustees formally announced its intention to make the library an important repository of the Gilded Age, and this aim was incorporated into the center's statement of purpose (Bridges 1991). It stated, in part, that the Hayes Center would "emphasize in collection, exhibit, publication, and program, the currents and undercurrents of that era to which contemporary America owes so much" (Daubel 1986, 4). Particularly stressed would be technological growth, urbanization, and family life (Fishel 1986).

In 1986, a number of behind-the-scenes projects took place. Storage facilities for maps and photographs were redesigned. Manuscripts, periodicals, and book collections were reshelved, and special collections were separated. Manuscripts were rearranged according to subject areas and numbered to provide easier reference access. Computers were first used to set up inventories for obituaries, photographs, pamphlets, and a tracking system for periodicals. Future inventories were planned for maps and blueprints. All inventories would serve as finding aids for patrons (Fishel 1986).

Acquisitions and Collections

Today, the library mainly concentrates on the acquisition of manuscripts. Staff are particularly interested in acquiring original documents related to United States history from 1850 to 1917. Topics of interest are the Civil War and Reconstruction, the Spanish-American War, railroads, education, Black history, Indian/government relations, and Ohio history. The library advertises that gifts and bequests to the center are always welcome.

There is currently not a predictable acquisitions policy. Because of the historic nature of the collections, certain acquisitions depend on their availability. Some materials are received as donations. Consistent acquisitions are current periodicals, of

which the library orders about 200 subscriptions. Among these are history magazines, computer magazines, publications of state historical societies, and historical newsletters (Hill 1998).

In 1991, seventy-one collections made up the Gilded Age section in the Archives. Many of these collections came from political colleagues of President Hayes. Others were from literary figures and Civil War soldiers. Included are the Lyman Lincoln Collection which includes papers on Abraham Lincoln and his era, the Rendell Rhoades Croquet Collection which includes various sources about this classic Gilded Age game, and the William Dean Howells Collection, the most valuable collection next to the Hayes Papers. The Howells Collection contains many first editions, original manuscripts, letters, and periodicals (Culbertson 1991). A more recent Gilded Age acquisition is the Janet L. Wood Food and Family Collection. This includes numerous cookbooks and pamphlets from the 1800s and books about household management, family, and etiquette (Gonzalez 1998).

Two hundred and forty-seven collections make up the Local History section of the Archives. Collections include businesses, civic organizations, churches, and prominent citizens. Others include local government records and personal and family collections which can be used in genealogical searches. The Thaddeus B. Hurd Collection contains the history of the town of Clyde, Ohio, and the Lucy Elliot Keeler Collection is an extensive group of letters, diaries, notes, and photographs which reveal life in Fremont from the 1860s to the 1930s (Culbertson 1991).

The Photographic Archives contain over 75,000 images dating from the tintypes and daguerreotypes of the 1850s to prints in the 1990s. It includes hundreds of photographs of President Hayes and his family. Other historical photographs cover Sandusky County, Ohio, and the Gilded Age time period (Gonzalez 1998).

Collections which don't fall under other areas are designated Special Collections. At one time, these were housed in separate rooms in the east wing. Most prominent

are the Charles E. Frohman Collection, the Franklin E. Hamilton Collection, and the United States Presidents Collection. The Frohman Collection, obtained from a local Fremont historian, is an extensive collection about the history and growth of Erie and Sandusky Counties. Frohman had owned a New York theater, and his collection also includes early theater memorabilia, Ohio railroad development, and early aviation. The Hamilton Collection centers on documents pertaining to the shipping industry on the five Great Lakes, where Hamilton had been a ship captain. It includes books, maps, charts, and photographs. The Presidential Collection contains letters signed by Presidents of the United States (Culbertson 1991). The collection of letters is complete through Bill Clinton (Culbertson 1999).

Genealogy materials for Ohio and other states are currently kept in open stacks in the public reading room on the second floor. This is the most widely used collection by library patrons. Hayes himself wrote entries in his journal about his ancestors (Hill 1985). Highlights of the collection are Ohio county history books and atlases for nearly every county, history books for many other states, D.A.R. lineage books, Ohio Civil War roster and alphabetical index, genealogical periodicals, the Ohio Census from 1820 to 1920, Social Security Death Benefit Index, and the International Genealogical Index (Gonzalez 1998).

Currently, the Hayes Library collections include over a million manuscripts, 73,000 book volumes, 20,000 pamphlets, 28 CD-ROM titles, 13,751 microform items, and 600 hours of audio discs. In addition, there are hundreds of newspaper issues, 2,714 serials, and 75,000 historical photographs (Smith 1997)

In the future, the Hayes Center intends to continue seeking manuscripts, artifacts, and printed material which will enhance the center's Gilded Age focus (Bridges 1991). The goal is to keep adding new collections and to make the older collections more accessible (Culbertson 1991).

Patron Use of Collections

Patron use of collections at the Hayes Library began at a slow pace. In the beginning, the library was more a depository and storehouse of historic documents than a place for research by the public. In early years, more emphasis was placed on organizing and cataloging the materials. The library was staffed by volunteers whose chief aim was to preserve and protect the collections, and the library did not have a professional staff member or keep regular hours (Paff 1998).

In 1937, the entire Hayes Center recorded 7,702 visitors and, in 1938, there were 8,256 visitors. In contrast, the library staff assisted only thirty researchers during the same time period, and this included persons who made contact by letter only (Hayes Foundation 1938). Another source indicated only seven library patrons in the year 1938, which was the first year library statistics were recorded (Card 1998).

During the first ten years, from 1938 to 1947, patrons using the library in person averaged only eighteen a year. With a total number of 181 patrons recorded, there was a high of forty-seven in 1946 and a low of five in 1940 (Card 1998). Prior to World War II, the board of trustees awarded grants to deserving scholars to encourage research projects at the library. This practice stopped during the war years and was never resumed (Augustine 1962).

In the years from 1948 to 1959, library visitor statistics are unavailable. Perhaps figures were not kept or were lost. Keeping statistics was clearly not a priority while the library was becoming established. And, finding aids for access to the collections were only in developmental stages.

As stated previously, 1937 was a pivotal year when the board of trustees hired the first director of research, Curtis W. Garrison. While Dr. Garrison was not specifically a professional librarian, he did write articles and present papers to such groups as the state historical society and the Ohio Academy of History in an effort to familiarize persons with the Hayes collections. This was the same time period when the board of

trustees qualified potential patrons as serious scholars who had proven themselves worthy (Hayes Foundation 1938).

During his tenure, Director Watt P. Marchman recognized the need to increase public awareness and student access to collections. In 1956, the board of trustees noted an increase in the library's use as a research institution in American history. That year, correspondence was the most popular kind of library service. Contacts that year were greater than in the previous ten years. An increase in phone contacts also took place, though specific figures for these are not quoted. One reason suggested for the increase in onsite patrons was installation of a new lighting system in the study area (Marchman 1956).

Library staff recorded topics being researched by scholars and writers. Examples of research topics in 1956 included the life and literature of William Dean Howells, the relationship between President Hayes and his Secretary of the Interior, the history of baseball, music during the Hayes administration, leaders in the post-Civil War south, and biographies on various figures such as Sardis Birchard, Alexander Hamilton, and John Greenleaf Whittier.

1956 was the same year that the library underwent its first name change from Hayes Memorial Library to Rutherford B. Hayes Library. The collections policy was expanded to include persons associated with Hayes and events and interests identified with Hayes. The three library staff members included the director, an assistant librarian, and a manuscripts librarian. Staff sent library loans to thirteen colleges, nine public libraries, and the Ohio Historical Society (Marchman 1956).

From 1960 forward, available library patron statistics can be analyzed in five year time periods. Some factors which may have affected patron statistics will be considered such as methods of record keeping, storage of the collection, availability of professional staff, library hours, and patron services available. Because many annual reports are missing from the library, it is difficult to be specific about each factor in a

given time period.

During the years 1960 to 1965, the number of library patrons increased from 272 in 1960 to a high of 509 in 1964. In 1965, the figures decreased 20 percent from the previous year (Card 1998). The library was still cramped in the space of the original building. It could be concluded that the name change had not significantly changed public attitudes about the purpose of the library. There were no regular serial publications about the library's offerings. And, the director was mainly a historian, and could not devote his entire time to library concerns.

A seesaw in patron statistics took place from 1966 to 1970. After a low of 112 patrons in 1967, when emphasis may have been placed on planning the two new wings, a high of 488 patrons was reached in 1970 (Card 1998), after the new wings were completed. The latter figure was twice as many patrons as recorded ten years earlier. Contributing factors for the lower figures may have been the transition period in moving collections into expanded facilities. The manuscript collection had grown to 750,000 pieces. There was still no separate professionally-trained head librarian.

From 1971 to 1975, library patrons gradually increased from 495 to 1,025 (Card 1998), doubling patronage in only five years. No year had fewer patrons than the preceding year. The new library wings had tripled space and had provided the library with more adequate room. The collection policy further widened its scope and stated an interest not only in everything pertaining to Hayes's life and career but also in materials to add to the library's special collections. The library staff now consisted of four persons which included the director and additional librarians for printed materials, manuscripts, and special collections. None of the staff had professional library degrees. The library itself was now open five and a half days a week. During this time, two professors made extensive use of collections as they prepared books on issues of the Hayes era (Marchman 1975).

During the years 1976 to 1980, the library recorded the lowest year as 830 patrons

in 1977, and the highest as 1,872 patrons in 1980 (Card 1998). This was the beginning of the era when genealogists became interested in looking up their ancestry. Microfilming of Hayes's manuscripts was in progress. Toward the end of this period, the first MLS-degree librarian was hired, and the library underwent a second name change, in an attempt to increase public awareness.

From 1981 to 1985, patrons increased from 1,532 to 2,254 (Card 1998). Separate statistics were recorded for scholars as opposed to genealogists. As an example, in the year 1982, there were 257 scholars who visited the library out of the total 2,053 patrons (Hudson 1983). Steps were taken to make the public reading room more efficient with more accessible collection guides and comfortable tables and chairs (Fishel 1983). Watt P. Marchman completed an index of Hayes's diaries, and the microfilming of the Hayes Papers was completed in 1982.

An important event in 1984 was the hiring of two MLS-degree professional librarians. They were hired solely to manage the library, and they instigated many new policies and procedures. In addition, they made physical changes in the reading room and in the storage of collections, especially in the closed stack areas (Daubel 1984). In 1985, the board of trustees officially specified the Gilded Age as the emphasis of the research institution (Fishel 1985).

Thomas A. Smith of the research division reported many findings of significance in 1986. He wrote that library patronage was 16.5 percent higher than in 1985 going up from 2,648 to 3,085. For the first time, the figures topped the 3,000 mark, the equivalent of about 257 patrons each month. The number of reference questions also increased dramatically in 1986 to 3,449 questions compared to 2,209 questions the preceding year. It can also be concluded that the overall quality of reference service was received well because patrons commented informally that they felt more welcome and got more personal attention.

Almost every area of sources used by patrons showed an increase for the year

1986. Use of manuscripts increased 99 percent from 444 to 885. Patron use of the Hayes materials rose 63 percent. There was a 98 percent increase in the use of microfilm, the form in which some newspapers now appeared. The only areas which did not show an increase in 1986 were bound volumes of newspapers and the special collections of Frohman and Hamilton (Smith 1987).

An emphasis facilitating access to library collections via the computer was begun in 1986. Computer inventories identified with acronyms were set up for the following materials: obituary notices (HOTS), photographs (PAT), pamphlets (PAM), and a tracking system for current and non-current periodicals (PEROT). Additional computer inventories were planned (Fishel 1986).

Growth in patron statistics between 1986 and 1990 increased from 2,893 to 3,793 (Card 1998). Besides reasons noted in the previous paragraphs, the increase was aided by library tours begun in 1986, with guidelines for them added to the policy manual in 1988. Librarian Rebecca Hill spoke to several groups regarding the library. The co-head librarians wrote job descriptions for their staff. A reference desk schedule was instituted which assigned two persons to reference duty at all times (Paff and Hill 1989).

In 1989, a new user statistic form was developed by the co-head librarians. It provided categories and columns for more specific information about reference questions and patron use of collections on a monthly, quarterly, and yearly basis. For the entire year of 1989, staff recorded 3265 genealogy patrons, 394 patrons on tours, 328 phone inquiries, and 207 requests by correspondence. The number of patrons using various materials was broken down into these main headings: manuscripts, 1628; nonmanuscript, 3479; microfilm, 1076; and photographs, 201. Manuscripts and nonmanuscript were further divided into specific categories such as Lucy Hayes (LH), Rutherford B. Hayes (RBH), Frohman and Great Lakes (FR/GL), and others. The total number of reference questions recorded for 1989 was 4,729, and the number of library patrons

was 3,451 (Hill and Paff 1990).

Library patron statistics continued to climb in 1991 and 1992, from 4,128 to 4,417. The library experienced a highly successful year in 1992 during the center's seventy-fifth anniversary, when a genealogical class brought in over 400 users (Paff and Hill 1997).

Librarians Paff and Hill (1990) noted that, compared to other presidential libraries, the Hayes Library has a broad spectrum of subjects and clientele. However, the majority of users are genealogy and local history researchers. The materials pre-date government security classification, and are therefore available to use. From 1984 to 1989, the number of researchers increased by 69 percent.

After the anniversary celebration, financial cutbacks in 1993-94 limited the number of days the library was open. There was also a temporary cut in staff. The library was closed on Saturdays for nine months and, when it reopened, it took two to three years to regain the previous momentum. Library patrons numbered 3,433 in 1994; 3,794 in 1995; 3,785 in 1996; and finally reached 4,930 in 1997 (Card 1998). The number of reference questions rose from 5,685 in 1996 to 6,397 in 1997. These reference figures included questions asked onsite, by correspondence, by phone, and on the Internet. About 100 reference questions came through the e-mail which required a new category to keep track of statistics (Kleinhenz 1998).

In 1995-96, to accomodate the number of researchers, the Hayes Library increased its staff. Besides the co-head librarians and library assistant, there were now three additional part-time assistants. A new microfilm printer along with forty-six reading room shelves for collections was added. New computers linked the library to the holdings of other libraries on the Internet and improved patron access to CD-ROM holdings (Paff and Hill 1996).

Increased patronage was again helped by genealogical classes that were held frequently and by special tours which educated the public and brought many return

visitors. More persons also discovered the library through its website, which became operational in 1996. Director Bridges (1997) stated that the library continued to draw increased numbers of researchers, mainly genealogists, but also scholars, students, and local historians.

The most recent annual library research statistics continue to show strong patron numbers. For 1998, the total number of library visitors was 4,607, and reference questions totaled 6,242. Of these onsite patrons, 4,096 persons made use of the genealogy materials, and 591 participated in library tours. Contacts offsite included 613 by phone, 323 by correspondence, and 209 by e-mail. Typically, the highest statistics for library patrons and reference questions occurred during the summer months, and the lowest statistics occurred in the winter (Hill and Paff 1999).

The Hayes Library and its collections continue to fulfill the center's mission statement, last updated by the Hayes Foundation Board of Trustees on October 31, 1997. It states, "The Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center will promote an understanding of how the nineteenth president's integrity, leadership, sense of democracy, and dedication to human rights apply to issues then, now, and in the future" (Kleinhenz 1998, 1).

Library Services to Patrons

The library's non-circulating collections are available to the public free of charge. The Hayes Library is currently open Monday through Saturday, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., and closed Sundays and holidays. A professional librarian is available to patrons at all times. Flyers are available which outline the archival collections and the genealogical collections, and they suggest a few basic rules for using the library.

Library users who come to the second floor reading room must sign in as they a arrive, indicating the reason for their visit, such as scholarly research or genealogy. Researchers may bring their own notebook and files with them. Each library visit

during a day is counted as a separate statistic. Patrons may browse and use the open shelves of genealogical and local history materials on their own. These materials are designated ORR (Ohio Reading Room) in the library's catalog. To obtain materials from the four levels of closed stacks, patrons must request items in writing on a book request card, and then wait briefly until a staff member retrieves them (Paff 1998).

The library provides several types of services to researchers. These include the basic references mentioned previously. There is a $10 an hour research fee and $ .30 per page copy fee when staff members fill requests. The in-house cost for photocopies and microfilm prints done by the patron is $ .25 per page. A limited amount of interlibrary loans take place. Since the materials are valuable historical items, only transcriptions of copies are sent. A quarterly newsletter called The States-man serves the entire center and includes information about the library. Acquisition lists of new genealogy books are published, and bibliographies related to Hayes are available. There is also an in-house photographic duplication service. Information about the library is published in the Hayes Center's annual reports (Hill 1998).

Finances

The Hayes Presidential Center and Library receives no federal funding. Thomas J. Culbertson (1999), head of history and education, stated that the Hayes Center is partially self-supporting and privately funded, and nearly half of its operating funds come from a line item in the Ohio State Legislative Budget. Total projected income for the entire center in 1998-99 is $1,479,000. The fiscal year goes from July 1 to June 30 of the following year. The other half of the operational costs derives from a combination of Hayes family trusts ($300,000 in 1998-99), admission fees to the museum and home ($185,000), grant programs, and development income($225,000).

The Hayes Library is only a portion of the center's total operations. The library itself is not responsible for fundraising. There is no annual set budget for acquisitions, as

library expenses vary from year to year. However, the current budget for library acquisitions includes $14,000 for manuscripts, $8,000 for books, and $4,000 for periodicals. Library expenses since 1996-97 for purchased materials, supplies, and leasing of equipment have averaged $40,000. Gifts and donations help build the collections. Salary information for library personnel is tied to the entire center. Employee expenses for the center's fifty-three member staff for 1996-97 were $595,767.

For the first time ever, in 1997, the Hayes Center received a $500,000 provision from the National Park Service. This funding will pay for several renovation and maintenance projects to the Victorian Mansion and the park grounds. The library will also benefit because some of the funds will go to support the current conversion to the online catalog system (Madrzykowski 1998).

Hayes Center Publications

Two serial publications related to the Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center and Library have been significant. A quarterly newsletter, The Statesman, has been distributed widely since July, 1981. Another serial, The Hayes Historical Journal, began in 1976, and ceased publication in 1993. Both serials have helped publicize news about the library and its purpose.

The journal was proposed by Watt P. Marchman in 1974 as a semi-annual publication available by subscription. Its focus was to be the life and times of President Hayes. In 1986, it was subtitled The Hayes Historical Journal: A Journal of the Gilded Age, and it was first issued quarterly, with assistance by a grant from Whirlpool Foundation (Fishel 1986). Forty percent of its subscribers were teachers or professors throughout North America, Europe, and Australia (Hayes 1991).

Former editor of the journal, Kenneth E. Davison, a professor at Heidelberg College, recently donated his extensive files to the Hayes Library. The files include research on the Gerald Ford presidency, a bibliography of the United States presidency,

and research materials from his authorship of The Presidency of Rutherford B. Hayes (Kleinhenz 1999).

Since 1981, the goal of The Statesman quarterly newsletter has been to acquaint readers with news and happenings at the museum, the library, and Spiegel Grove residence. Responsibility for its publication belongs to the center's director of communications (Daubel 1981). In 1992, the newsletter was being distributed to 6,500 individuals, and it continues today as a vital communications tool.

New Technology

The Hayes Center's vision statement in the policy manual further explains the aims for the twenty-first century. It states that technology will be used to increase access to the rich resources at the center.

President Hayes himself was a man who embraced new technology. While at the White House, Thomas Edison demonstrated his phonograph for the Hayes family (Bridges 1997). During the Civil War, the development of the telegraph and the railroad improved communication and transportation. Hayes installed the first telephone on his desk in the White House. He was the first president to use a typewriter (Tressler 1998). In fact, President Hayes was confronted by every problem inherent in the industrial system at a time when there were few sources available to understand them (Hayes Foundation 1941).

In 1985, the Hayes Center first entered the computer age. Three IBM computers were purchased in order to store information about manuscripts, photographs, and artifacts. At that time, Director Fishel said that the center's goal was to establish a link-up with similar institutions to exchange information (Daubel 1985). Fishel added that an eventual five-year goal would be to place all of the library's catalog on computer, and cross-reference it for easy access. The co-head librarians tested the computer's functionality as they began to create a pamphlet inventory and an obituary file (Fishel

1985).

The installation of a T-1 line at the end of 1998 was a welcome addition toward making Internet connections at the center a speedier process. Previously, Internet access was limited to a single computer in the Hayes Library. With the T-1 line, more computers were added, and most of the center staff now have individual e-mail addresses (Kleinhenz 1999).

In 1997, the Ohio Department of Education awarded an $80,865 grant to Bowling Green State University's Library Research and Demonstration Program for the purpose of putting the Hayes Library catalog records online. The success of the grant was partly due to the efforts of Dr. Linda S. Dobb, Dean of Libraries and Learning Resources. United States Congressman Paul Gillmor also helped by writing a letter of support to the Department of Education. After the grant's approval, the university formed a partnership with the Hayes Center in order to automate the presidential library's catalog records.

The head of technical services at Bowling Green State University is currently supervising the electronic conversion of approximately 60,000 Hayes Library records online. Much of the work is being done at Bowling Green's Jerome Library by Kent State University School of Library Science interns. As records are completed, researchers will gain online access to the Hayes Library via OhioLINK, the statewide network of academic library catalogs (Madrzykowski 1997).

In October of 1998, about one-third of the library's book collection was listed in BGLink, which connects to OhioLINK and also to the international database, OCLC, which is the Online Computer Library Center. Hayes Library manuscripts will also be listed, as the project moves toward completion in 1999. The Hayes Library has already begun receiving requests from researchers who are using these databases (Madrzykowski 1998).

Librarian Barbara Paff is handling the retrospective online conversion, nicknamed

the retrocon project, at the Hayes Library site. Since July of 1998, she has worked full time. During the process, some original cataloging has been done. As of February, 1999, Paff estimates that two-thirds of the Hayes Library catalog is now online, and the project should be completed by November, 1999.

There are two ways to access the Hayes materials on the Internet. One is through Bowling Green State University's library catalog at maurice.bgsu.edu. After a patron types in a choice, the screen shows the material's location, such as Hayes Library or Jerome Library, and the call number and status are given. Access to the catalog can also be gained from a direct link in the Hayes Presidential Center website (Paff 1999).

Director of the presidential center, Roger D. Bridges, believes that the catalog project will provide an invaluable tool to spread the accomplishments and ideals of President Hayes to a new generation. He thinks the benefits to the library are limitless as researchers link up from home or school computers and discover the vast resources in the Hayes collections (Bridges 1997).

A library web page was first developed in the summer of 1996, thanks to the efforts of Gil Gonzalez, head of photographic resources. Staff were surprised at the number of people who showed an interest in the library's archives. A wide variety of persons from kids to genealogists to scholars began sending e-mail requests to the library. Initially, the website, www.rbhayes.org, included information about President Hayes and Spiegel Grove, along with a calendar of Hayes Center Events. Eventually, more information about the library's offerings and collections was added to the website, which became fully operational in 1997. Librarian Rebecca Hill said that the website was another way to get word out about the library. (Rea 1997).

Today, the website not only tells about the Hayes Presidential Center and its many organized events, but it also includes many contributions from the Hayes Library. Among these are lists of interesting books and recent writings about Hayes, the Hayes family tree, and synopses of various collections found in the library, including a

detailed listing of the Civil War Manuscript Collections. Researchers can also search the contents of a 1992 book by Nan Card and Richard L. Manion called Sandusky County, Ohio, Civil War Soldiers. The website site features color graphics and a photograph from inside the library (Kleinhenz 1999).

And now, more than a century after his death, scholars have firsthand access to the words and thoughts of the late nineteenth century politician, Rutherford B. Hayes. For fifty-eight years, Hayes faithfully kept a daily log of his life which included his daily habits, beliefs, and commentaries. Hayes was one of only three presidents to keep a diary while in office. The Hayes Library holds the original diaries and letters which were published as a five-volume set in 1922, edited by Charles Richard Williams. All 3,000 pages of text have now been digitized, as of October, 1998, and can be found on the web at www.ohiohistory.org/places/hayes/search/index.cfm. Or, access can be gained from a link on the Hayes website, www.rbhayes.org. Web searchers can search the topics by volume and keyword or just browse through the diaries page by page. Co-head librarian Rebecca Hill coordinated the nine-month project. The diaries were scanned by the Ohio Historical Society (Tressler 1998).

Included in the diaries are memorable quotes by Hayes. On a sense of duty, he wrote, "March 31, 1890. My best reflection is that a life well spent in duty must be well spent. Whose sense of duty is to determine? Live according to your own conscience" (Gonzalez 1998).

The latest library project, also directed by librarian Rebecca Hill, is the production of a compact disc to inform and educate students about President Hayes. The Hayes interactive CD will contain five to six hours of information on various aspects of President Hayes' life and career. The targeted audience is middle school and high school students, and the CD will include a teacher's guide. The project will be completed during the spring of 1999 (Madrzykowski 1997).

V. CONCLUSION

The library collections and their use by patrons at the Hayes Presidential Library and Archives in Fremont, Ohio, have increased over the years. In recent years, the increase in patrons has been more substantial. After an early effort to organize and catalog collections, limiting access to serious scholars, the library expanded its philosophy from protecting the collections to making them available to patrons. From the first Library of Congress bibliographic descriptions in card catalogs to computer indexes and a new online catalog, the development of finding aids and the acquisition of appropriate collections in various formats have aided increased patronage.

The library expanded its initial scope from President Hayes to persons and events associated with him. Eventually, the library became more focused in its mission, and formally stated a Gilded Age emphasis. The library also became a depository for collections of notable persons and for Ohio history from 1840 to the present time. In addition, genealogists became the library's most frequent patrons.

Each administration of the Hayes Center built upon the previous one. New additions and renovations to the library/museum were made when needed. The first directors had backgrounds in history and handled both the museum and the library. Currently, the organizational structure of staff is much more refined and specialized. A separate director oversees the Hayes Presidential Center while two professional MLS-degree librarians devote their energies solely toward the library.

The current MLS-degree librarians, hired in 1984, have greatly expanded and improved patron services. They rearranged the collections to make them easier to store and retrieve. They instituted new policies and procedures for the library. They sought grants for special library projects. Reference services were expanded, and an improved method of keeping statistical records was developed. Programs, such

as genealogy classes, library tours, and talks to public groups were planned to draw patrons. The steady growth in patron statistics at the library since 1986 speaks for itself.

The second floor reading room is very inviting, attractive, and comfortable. With expanded staff and hours, patrons in the public area receive an efficient and helpful response to inquiries. For a historical library, there is not an overabundance of rules regarding use of materials, since the Hayes materials precede government security regulations. Patrons may bring their own personal materials with them for writing and study.

The finances of the library have become more stable with funds provided by both the Hayes Foundation and a line item in the Ohio State Legislative Budget. Since the Hayes Center no longer shares a budget with the Ohio Historical Society, the center can depend on a consistent amount of operating funds. And, federal grants to aid projects at the Hayes Center were recently received for the first time.

The Hayes Library is truly a model for present and future presidential libraries, and it seems to have made a meaningful transition from the nineteenth century to the twenty-first century with the renewed interest in President Hayes and a unique age in American history. The library has also found a specialized niche as it serves patron interests in genealogy and Northwest Ohio history. The Hayes Center now publishes an attractive annual report in magazine format and a quarterly newsletter which are distributed widely to the public.

Technology has taken off with the website and online catalog, and the computer and Internet have enabled researchers offsite to discover and search the contents of the Hayes collections more readily than ever before. This method has increased interest in all collections, not just genealogy and Ohio history. It can be concluded that the Hayes Library has successfully brought the past into the future, and patronage will continue to grow.

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